

The zoology of the voyage of HMS Beagle.
Part III. Birds: new avian names,
their authorship and their dates

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The classic and often-cited book *The zoology of the voyage of HMS Beagle* is a puzzling work presenting problems in both the authorship of species names and the dating of the names. This paper complements the summary of known specimens provided by Steinheimer (2004), where the correction of all names and dates was not an objective, and sets forth our detailed findings.

Why should the work itself be puzzling? Because although both the title and half-title pages make clear that John Gould was to be its author, there is evidence within the work that he was not the sole author. And there is abundant evidence in other forms that permits an understanding of the roles of the three 'players': Charles Darwin (1809–82), John Gould (1804–81) and George Robert Gray (1808–72). This paper reports on our examination of each new avian name in the work with the objective of determining the authorship, taking account of Art. 50 of the *International code of zoological nomenclature*, fourth edn. (ICZN 1999) ('the Code'). That Article requires a distinction be made between evidence in the work itself and that available externally.

In this paper we use 'part' in relation to an issue with its own wrapper and 'Part' for the combination of parts covering a subject such as birds. This latter usage is that of Darwin; sum of the five parts on birds comprised Part III.

Dating parts can be resolved by reference to Sherborn (1897) who, in August 1895, consulted the information held by the printers (Smith, Elder & Co., London) and listed the dates of the parts, their pagination and incorporated plates. However Sherborn's information merits comment. There were five parts on birds, here numbered with Roman numerals (III, VI, IX, XI and XV¹) as in the bottom left-hand corner of the wrappers; these numbers relate to the Zoology as a whole. The part number in the Part appears in the top left-hand corner of the wrapper, i.e. on the wrapper for Part III the entry at the top left is 'No. 1 of Part III'. The wrappers have the year shown in Roman numerals in the centre near the bottom, and the month in the bottom right-hand corner. Sherborn did not mention having examined a set with wrappers; had he done so it would have been characteristic of him to mention this. However, the details he gave agree completely with those on the wrappers as we confirm below.

¹Confusingly Roman numerals were used for these as well as for Parts (or volumes)!

The bird plates, ten per part, bore Roman numerals in a numeric series specific to the volume on birds (with part III containing Plates I–X, part VI containing Plates XI–XX, and so on). The text for species depicted in the plates was not always published concurrently with the plates. The plates *were* labelled with scientific names; thus, in some cases the name first appeared on a plate and the issue of authorship must be examined in that light. There are also instances where the name on the plate differs from that in the text and in these cases we find examples where the text name appeared before that on the plate and vice versa. Each case must be examined for issues of priority when deciding upon the authorship of a name. And, finally, there appeared to be two ‘states’ in which this work can be found.

Twenty-eight of Darwin’s new birds from the voyage were laid before the Zoological Society of London and their descriptions published in its Proceedings. We have included these cases, where Gould was always the author, as well as the many more first named within the book to ensure this report is comprehensive. We also comment on a situation where the name on a plate in the book is attributable to a prior publication in these *Proceedings*, and a case where the author is Bonaparte and not Gould. We omit two names² that might seem to be associated but which appeared earlier and seem to have been based on material obtained by Philip Parker King (1791–1856).

One of the descriptions in the *Zoology* was evidently based, not on material collected by Darwin, but by Captain Robert FitzRoy (1805–65); this, discussed later, is the lone specimen of *Strix punctatissima* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1838b. Gray, working at the BMNH, to which Captain FitzRoy had donated his collection in February 1837, had FitzRoy’s material available, and certainly consulted some of his birds for the work on the *Zoology*, not least this specimen.

Evidence of authorship

As an example of the misunderstanding of Darwin’s role, it may be observed that Traylor (1979: 20) listed ‘*Pachyramphus albescens* Darwin, 1839’, and indicated that Gould supplied the locality; in fact Darwin would have supplied the locality and Gould the description and name. Authorship flows from the provision of the description and the proposal of the scientific name.

²*Orpheus modulator* Gould, 1836, and *Troglodytes magellanicus* Gould, 1837. The name *Troglodytes magellanicus* Gould, 1837: 88, considered by Warren & Harrison (1971: 321) to be based on a specimen from Darwin’s collection, was in fact described from a specimen exhibited at the 11 October 1836 meeting of the Zoological Society of London, chaired by Joseph Cox, Esq., as was *Scytalopus fuscus* Gould, 1837, described on the following page. The specimens used to describe these species probably derived from P. P. King’s collection, both being from ‘Fretum Magellanicum’ [Strait of Magellan] (cf. King *et al.* 1839). Darwin had returned to Britain, in HMS *Beagle*, on 2 October (Sauer 1998a: 143), but was now without his collections; none of Darwin’s bird specimens was accessible to Darwin, let alone other scientists, until December 1836 (cf. Steinheimer 2004).

That Gould was the original author of the 'Birds' (Part III) is apparent from the title page where, under the series title, one finds 'edited and superintended by Charles Darwin', but the half title makes clear that the birds were 'described by John Gould' and that Darwin furnished 'a notice of their habits and ranges'. This 'notice' is not one notice but many, all forms dealt with including at least a range statement, but many have short to long accounts of their habits as well, copied from Darwin's original zoological and ornithological field notes (Barlow 1963, Keynes 2000). In the 'Advertisement' which serves as Darwin's unsigned introduction, Darwin remarked that he had considered using initials to signal shares of such texts but said, of Gould, that 'as it may be known that he is responsible' for the description of the genera and species 'this appeared to me useless'. Darwin sometimes enlarged Gould's descriptions, but the work does not tell us which and in the circumstances the recognition of Darwin as the author of any specific or generic name would require case-sensitive supporting evidence to meet the requirements of the Code.

As Gould developed his text he employed a 'convention', then current, signalling a change in the generic attribution of a known species by adding 'Gould'. From the synonymies inserted in the species accounts it is immediately apparent from whom he drew the specific binomen, although the title of the original work of the author named is not always evident.

In the case of birds that Gould had already described in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, in the *Zoology* he usually cited the year and page number, but he did not always do so.

When Gould and his wife Elizabeth (1804–41) left for Australia, on 16 May 1838 (Sauer 1998a: 243), Darwin turned to Gray, apparently on Gould's advice as Gray wrote to Gould 'I have undertaken to assist Mr. Darwin in his and your book, I believe you requested him to seek me for that purpose' (Sauer 1998b: 28). As Darwin wrote in the 'Advertisement', 'I was left in doubt on some essential points. Mr. George Robert Gray, the ornithological assistant in the Zoological department of the British Museum, has in the most obliging manner undertaken to obviate this difficulty, by furnishing me with information with respect to some parts of the general arrangement, and likewise on that most intricate subject—the knowledge of what species have already been described, and the proper use of generic terms.'

The first of these two points was well taken, as Alcide d'Orbigny (1802–57), after his Latin American collecting in 1826–33, busily published the zoological results, mostly in joint papers with Baron Frédéric de Lafresnaye (1783–1861) (d'Orbigny & Gervais 1835–47, d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye 1837, 1838). In cases where these authors described new genera the generic names used by Gould in his draft might be expected to be subject to consequential corrections. But in addition there were opportunities for misidentification with existing genera and thus for naming new ones.

Darwin conveyed the impression, in the 'Advertisement' (Darwin 1838), with which the *Zoology* opens, that he edited Gray's comments into the text, but Darwin seems to have relied heavily on Gray; the proofs of the second part on birds went to

Gray on 4 December 1838 (Burkhardt & Smith 1986: 136) and the part was published in January 1839, and subsequently Darwin is reported writing to Gray urging him to complete the manuscript (Burkhardt & Smith 1986: 280). These notes support our impression that Gray himself made changes and additions, with the relevant specimens available to him, and that Darwin edited these or some of these after the fact.

Whichever was the process, the result is that the name G. R. Gray appears widely in contexts suggesting his authorship. To a point this is consistent with Darwin's note, again in the 'Advertisement', that 'I shall endeavour in every part of the text to refer to Mr. G. R. Gray's assistance, where I have used it'. In July 1838 notes sent to Gould by Edwin Charles Prince (1809–74), his secretary, record the latter's view that 'the whole is indifferently written' (Sauer 1998a: 263). The Goulds left Australia for England on 9 April 1840 and returned in August 1840 before the last part was published, but we know of no evidence that the content of part 15 then came under Gould's review.

Gray followed the same convention as Gould. Thus, there are names with 'G. R. Gray' attached to them that were due to generic reassignment. For a time, but not in this work nor perhaps as early as this, the practice of signalling such reassignments by using 'nov. comb.' was general, and helpful. The current practice of continuing to credit authorship to the original describer but with his name placed within parentheses was not to emerge for some time, although the reasons for addressing this matter were clear to others (Strickland 1842). Darwin was much in favour of continuing to ascribe the species name to the original author, and not to the author of any new combination (see letter to Leonard Jenyns in Burkhardt & Smith 1986: 317).

The role of Darwin

The title and half title of this work do not give any cause to credit a name to Darwin's authorship. That such authorship needs to be considered is because Darwin has been widely credited with the generic name *Myiobius*, and to the evidence of Gray's involvement, its limitations and related concerns as to Darwin's full acceptance of Gray's work. Art. 50.1.1 of the Code (ICZN 1999) comes into play where there is a case when a name proposed in a work lacks clear authorship. In the context of the *Zoology* as a whole Darwin would be rightly recognised as 'the person who publishes the work', but in the context of the 'Birds' he made it clear that he had delegated this primary role to Gould. Were this not the case then all the new names we attribute to Gould, except those published in the preliminary papers in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*, would have to be attributed to Darwin & Gould.

Darwin should be considered an author only if there is good reason to believe that the name was not included in Gould's manuscript and where the name of Gray is not made explicit in the text in the context of the case concerned, or Gray's role

is unclear from the work as a whole (including Darwin's Corrigenda in 1841). In this context Recommendation 50A³ of the Code (ICZN 1999) has been considered.

The sole case in which we believe Darwin should be considered the author of a name is that of *Milvago leucurus*. In the text, Darwin *in* Gould (1838c: 15) makes clear that Gray discovered Forster's unpublished drawing with this name 'written on it', so we know that Gray did not coin the name, and it is apparent, from the first person singular account given, that Darwin adopted and published the name. It should thus be cited as *Milvago leucurus* Darwin (ex Forster MS), *in* Gould, 1838b.

Citation of names from the plates

If Gould did not first name the new birds in a preliminary paper their names are cited from whichever appeared first, the text or the plate. If the plate appeared first the author of the name must be Gould. It is known that Gould sketched the plate content and after verification of the final execution and proposed colouring by Elizabeth, his wife, permitted her to draw on the lithographic stones; and that all the lithographic stones were finished by the time the Goulds left for Australia (Darwin 1838: i). Gould coined most of the new names which appear on the plates.

Because the timetable relating the plates to the text parts seems to have been ignored for most of the 19th century, credit for the name *Strix punctatissima* has been accorded to 'G. R. Gray, 1839', the text date. However, the plate appeared a year earlier in July 1838. Normally one would attribute such a name to the person responsible for the publication of the plate, which we consider to have been Gould⁴. However, in the text Gray adds his name to that given to this taxon and he evidently wrote the description. As authorship may be determined on the basis of the work as a whole we consider that Gould and Gray should be credited with the name on the plate and that it should be cited as *Strix punctatissima* Gould & G. R. Gray, *in* Gould, 1838b.

It seems likely that this species would not have come to Gould's notice had not Gray drawn attention to it; and this probably occurred before February 1838 when Darwin asked Gould to recommend which subjects be depicted. We have enquired if the Darwin archives, at Cambridge University Library, hold any documentation suggesting a change in the planned plate coverage, but if they do it has not been found (P. White pers. comm. 31 November 2004).

³This Recommendation deals with multiple authorship: it includes the sentence 'Co-authors of the whole work who have not had such direct responsibility for the name should not automatically be included as authors of the name'.

⁴In a letter to Gould, on 18 February 1838, Darwin asked him to choose the subjects 'most worthy being done', and to ask Gould's primary colourist Gabriel Bayfield (1781–1870) if he would agree to colour them.

Potential dual authorship

Other than the case of *Strix punctatissima*, the only cases where there would appear to be an argument for accepting joint authorship of a name would seem to be cases where Gould authored the description and supplied a scientific name, which Gray cited as a MS name and then employed with a changed generic name.

In the context of the Code (ICZN 1999; Art. 51.3) published names, following their removal to another genus, retain their original authorship but the author's name and date are to be placed in parentheses. Thus, we have the case of '*Tyrannulus magnirostris* Gould, 1838'⁵, which dates from Plate VIII in part 3 of the *Zoology*, which becomes '*Myiobius magnirostris* (Gould, 1838)' when the change in generic assignment proposed in the text, by Gray, is followed. In this instance, when the text appeared in part 9 in 1839, Gray's authorship did not appear after *Myiobius magnirostris* on p. 48.

Above this, on p. 48, we find *Myiobius parvirostris*; below this name, in a style identical to the previous case, appears '*Tyrannula parvirostris*, Gould, MS'. There is no plate so this page is where the name first appears. It is clear from the context, but not explicit beside the printed binomen, that Gray is the author of the corrected name. Gray's name appears on p. 46 beside the newly proposed generic name (see below). In this case the Code might appear to sanction the attribution of the name to Darwin, however Art. 50.1.1 requires the author's name, i.e. Gray's name, to be explicit in the work and we judge that this requirement is met and that Gray must be credited with the name. Although Gould's name was cited as a MS name, Gray retained *parvirostris* and it is probable that Gould, and not Gray, wrote the description and he, Gould, must share credit for the new name. It should be cited as *Myiobius parvirostris* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839b.

The case of *Myiobius auriceps* on p. 47 is identical to that of *M. parvirostris*. It should be cited as *Myiobius auriceps* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839b.

In the cases of *Pachyramphus albescens* and *P. minimus* the situation is marginally different. The text makes clear that the original names came from Gould, who used the generic name *Pachyrhynchus* in his MS. Both these names appeared on the plates, but the generic name was not that used by Gould, and the later text makes clear that the new generic name came from Gray.

It is noteworthy that the text sequence suggests that these birds would be depicted in Plates IX and X, respectively (to be issued with part 3), but their plates are numbered XIV and XV⁶, in agreement with the 'List of Plates', making it probable, from the change in the sequence of issue of the plates, that, after Gould

⁵Names shown in inverted commas are representations of errors. The reference list does not provide for them.

⁶Except in the 'facsimile' edition where the plate numbers were arranged to follow the sequence of the text.

had left for Australia in May, Darwin and Gray had these lithographic stones rewaxed so as to use Gray's corrected generic name. The first use of the generic name *Pachyramphus* is thus in fact on Plates XIV and XV in part 6, and not in the text in part 9, let alone in Gray (1840) as cited by Traylor (1979). The generic name would thus normally be attributed to Gould not to Gray, but it is clear from the work as a whole that Gray provided the name, making joint authorship of this generic name again appropriate. It should be cited as *Pachyramphus* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839a.

The discovery that the name *Pachyramphus* dates from 1839 and not from Gray (1840) reveals that this generic name is currently used in a way inconsistent with the requirement that the generic name maintain its links with the type species.⁷ To obviate the need to find another name for those species now treated in *Pachyramphus* (see Snow 1979: 229–240) application is being made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to conserve *Pachyramphus* G. R. Gray, 1840, and suppress *Pachyramphus* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839 (Gregory *et al.* in press).

The generic name *Myiobius*

This name has attracted prior attention because it is a new name for *Tyrannula* Swainson, which was felt to require replacement when the Tyrannidae appeared set to contain the generic names *Tyrannulus* Vieillot, 1816, and *Tyrannula* Swainson, 1827. By the use of its Plenary Powers the ICZN (1956; Opinion 414), although noting that Swainson's name was not a homonym, suppressed *Tyrannula* and accepted *Myiobius* Darwin as the replacement name. Nothing in the discussion of that case touched on whether Darwin was or was not the author of the name. Zimmer (1952), set out within his proposal, reproduced in full in ICZN (1956; Opinion 414), that Darwin was its publisher and that Darwin regarded the name *Tyrannula* 'as an invalid junior homonym of *Tyrannulus*'. The notion that authorship might not attach to the publisher escaped attention.

However, it is clear from p. 46 of the *Zoology* that G. R. Gray was its author, not Darwin. Zimmer (1952) should have seen from the work, especially its introductory pages, the significant role Gray played and, from p. 46, Gray's staked claim to authorship.

The stability of the name is not at issue here and there is no reason why the authorship of the generic name *Myiobius* should not be restored to G. R. Gray; there being no direct evidence of Darwin's involvement. The name should be cited as *Myiobius* G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839b.

⁷ In Snow (1979: 229) the type species given for the genus is that given by Gray (1840) but is a species that was not included in *Pachyramphus* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, in 1839.

TABLE 1

The two 'states' of plate lists of *The zoology of the voyage of HMS Beagle* compared: SK refers to the copy in The Natural History Museum, South Kensington; these numbers are matched exactly by those present in an unbound set in original wrappers in the University of London. F is the New York University Press facsimile edition. Plate numbers are given in Roman numerals.

Name of subject	SK	F	Comments
<i>Progne modestus</i> [modesta]	V	V	Spelling correction only
<i>Lichenops erythropterus</i>	IX	XI	Date of taxon potentially affected; case 1.
<i>Fluvicola azarae</i>	X	XII	Date of taxon potentially affected; case 2.
<i>Taenioptera variegata</i>	XI	XIII	Change in number consequential; no effect on date of taxon. New name provided (<i>Xolmis variegata</i>), but only in List of Plates in SK copy.
<i>Agriornis micropterus</i>	XII	XIV	Change in number consequential; no effect on date of taxon.
<i>Agriornis leucurus</i>	XIII	XV	Change in number consequential; no effect on date of taxon
<i>Pachyramphus albescens</i>	XIV	IX	Date of taxon potentially affected; case 3. When Pl. 14 the plate sequence no longer follows the text sequence.
<i>Pachyramphus minimus</i>	XV	X	Date of taxon potentially affected; case 4. When Pl. 15 the plate sequence no longer follows the text sequence.
<i>Upercerceria dumetaria</i>	XIX	XIX	List of Plates in SK copy shows spelling correction to <i>Uppucerthia</i> [sic] <i>dumetoria</i> [sic]. No mention of correction in the List of Plates in the facsimile.
<i>Opetiorhynchus lanceolatus</i>	XX	XX	Comparison shows no change, but List of Plates in SK copy explains subsequent name change to <i>Opetiorhynchus nigrofumosus</i> . No mention of correction in the List of Plates in the facsimile.
<i>Synallaxis major</i>	XXII	XXII	List of Plates in SK copy explains subsequent name change to <i>Anumbius acuticaudatus</i> . No mention of correction in the List of Plates in the facsimile.
<i>Limnornis curvirostris</i>	XXV	XXVI	Change of sequence to fit text sequence.
<i>Limnornis rectirostris</i>	XXVI	XXV	Change of sequence to fit text sequence.
<i>Ammodramus xanthornus</i>	XXX	XXX	List of Plates in SK copy explains subsequent name change to <i>Ammodramus manimbe</i> . No mention of correction in the List of Plates in the facsimile.
<i>Tanagra Darwinii</i>	XXXIV	XXXIV	List of Plates in SK copy explains subsequent name change to <i>Aglaiia striata</i> . No mention of correction in the List of Plates in the facsimile.

Compounding the confusion: two 'states' of the work

A 'facsimile' edition of *The works of Charles Darwin* was published in 1987 by New York University Press, edited by P. H. Barrett & R. B. Freeman. This work includes the *Zoology* and the volume on birds includes the following notice 'The University of London have kindly given us permission to reproduce the colour plates from their copy of the original numbers. Several of the captions were altered when the numbers were rearranged for publication in book form and we have accordingly reset the captions to conform with the text set from the British Library copy of the bound volume'.

Comparison between the List of Plates in the facsimile edition and the list of plates in the bound copy in The Natural History Museum, South Kensington, revealed differences in plate numbers and/or captions in respect of 15 plates (Table 1).

In both states, the text, where it contains plate numbers, is consistent. In the South Kensington copy the numbers given in text with the species accounts and on the plates all agree with the numbers in the List of Plates; in the facsimile set the numbers given in the text with the species accounts and on the plates all agree with the *modified* List of Plates. In the South Kensington set the List of Plates is presented in two columns on one page and corrections are given in respect of Plates XI, XIX, XX, XXII, XXX, XXXIV. By contrast the minor correction from *Progne modesta* to *Progne modestus* is not mentioned. In the facsimile the List of Plates appears on two pages and no mention appears of any corrections.

Thanks to the authorities at the University of London and at the British Library two of us (ECD and MPW) have examined the sources used for the creation of the facsimile edition. The set held by the University of London is in original wrappers bound as issued. Each of the five parts of the volume comprising the 'Birds' is stitched together and has a dark green tape binding over the spine from c. 1 cm into the front cover to 1 cm into the back cover. The printed face and back are on paper over thin board and the paper component laps over the edge of the green tape. The importance of this evidence was emphasised by Roy Moxham, the library's senior conservationist, who felt satisfied that this binding is exactly how the parts were originally issued. In these five parts the plates are grouped at the back. The plates in the first part are I–X and the plate contents and captions are exactly as they are in the bound volume in The Natural History Museum, South Kensington. The wrappers are dated and these dates agree completely with those given by Sherborn (1897).

The copy in the British Library has been rebound and the binding is so tight that some of the plate numbers are very difficult to see. It is apparent that they would have been unsuitable for reproduction. The plate contents and captions are exactly as they are in the set of original parts and in the copy in NHM. In all three copies, and evidently the entire print run, the plate numbers do not precisely follow the sequence in which the captioned species are dealt with in the text.

It is no accident that the difference in sequence begins with Plates XIV and XV, which should have been Plates IX and X. The reason for this was discussed above. The renumbering of Plates XI, XII and XIII is simply a consequence of the first change. The only other difference in numbering is the transposition of Plates XXV and XXVI, where it appears that a simple mistake was made when adding the plate numbers.

So the second part of the notice quoted above should be interpreted to mean: 'The facsimile edition includes the plates in the order of the sequence of the species in the text. Some captions were also altered when the numbers were rearranged. Some plate numbers given in the text were also realigned'.

This change in the wording of the notice is more than a matter of semantics. If one takes the facsimile edition in conjunction with the information that Plates I–X were published in 1838 one would find, due to the renumbering, that the dates that one would derive for the subjects of four plates would be wrong.

We conclude that the unbound copy in original wrappers represents the first 'state', that of publication, and that the 'second state', the facsimile reprint is irrelevant and must be disregarded when names are to be dated. We have also found one spelling error in a generic name that was not in the original, and there may be more.

Other editions exist (S. M. S. Gregory *in litt.* 2005) that are facsimiles, e.g. a 1980 edition published by Nova Pacifica, Wellington, New Zealand, and a 1994 printing attributed to the Royal Geographic Society and separately to 'C.I.L. Ltd.'. Furthermore there is said to be a 1987 edition with its publication attributed to 'London'. We have seen none of these, but only the 1980 edition seems certain to lack the flaws of the New York University Press 'facsimile'.

Summary of corrections to authorship and date

We provide in Table 2 details of our findings, arranged in sequence of publication. This commences with taxa named in *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* and continues with those named in the *Zoology*. The table sets out the dates of the plates and the text in such a way that the priority of one or the other is apparent from the sequence of our listing and from the data shown.

Column 2 *Original names with authors and correct citations* is the focus of this table. It is here that the names and citations are taken from the original source. We use bold type in column 1 (numeral sequence) to emphasise where we propose to correct a previous misinterpretation of the authorship or publication date, based on a comparison with the appropriate parts of Peters' Check-list (Peters 1934, 1937, 1940, 1945, 1951, 1960a,b, Moreau & Greenway 1962, Lowery & Monroe 1968, Paynter 1970, Mayr 1979, Snow 1979, Stresemann & Amadon 1979, Traylor 1979). Although, when we refer to current nomenclature, using the term 'now', we use names and spellings from Peters' checklist, we add corrected spellings and subsequent assignments where names used in Dickinson (2003) differ.

TABLE 2

Summary of nomenclatural findings in *The zoology of the voyage of HMS Beagle* and corrections to Peters' *Check-list of birds of the world*.

Notes: 1) All citations show the date of publication; those from the *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* add what is often understood to be the 'volume year' in brackets after the page number, but only when publication occurred later. The citations from the *Zoology* all refer to Part III as '3' and the part numbers (3, 6, 9, 11 and 15) are omitted as the volume has through pagination. 2) With the exceptions of *Agriornis maritima* and *Pyrocephalus coronatus*, we do not include names that were merely new combinations. 3) In the original certain generic names may have been abbreviated; if accuracy in this respect is required it will be necessary to go to the original. 4) The current name is unchanged, from that given in column 2, unless indicated. The citations found in Peters' *Check-list* are not significantly different, unless this is indicated below. 5) In all cases of new names published in the *Zoology* a full citation should include 'in Darwin' after the author's or authors' name(s), e.g. *Pyrocephalus nanus* Gould, 1838, in Darwin, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. VII. We do not follow this here for lack of space. 6) The name *Aglaia striata* appears in the List of Plates as a replacement name for *Tanagra Darwinii* (which was described by Bonaparte, 1838). The change of name reflected Gray's awareness of the prior name. *Aglaia striata* was attributed in the text (p. 97) to d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye. This was placed in synonymy of *Thraupis bonariensis* (Gmelin, 1789) by Sclater (1886: 164) and in current understanding *Aglaia striata* is a synonym of the nominate form. Plate XXXIV almost certainly depicts a bird from Maldonado, Uruguay.

Names proposed in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*
(dates follow Duncan 1937)

Original names with authors and correct citations	Comments
<i>Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.</i> : Gould, 1837b	Published not before 3 October 1837
a1 <i>GEOSPIZA</i> Gould, 1837, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.</i> , p. 5.	
a2 <i>Geospiza magnirostris</i> Gould, 1837, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.</i> , p. 5.	Now <i>Geospiza magnirostris</i> Gould, 1837.
a3 <i>Geospiza strenua</i> Gould, 1837, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.</i> , p. 5.	Synonym of <i>Geospiza magnirostris</i> Gould, 1837; but see Sulloway (1982: 65–66) for recognition of <i>strenua</i> .
a4 <i>Geospiza fortis</i> Gould, 1837, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.</i> , p. 5.	Now <i>Geospiza fortis</i> Gould, 1837.
a5 <i>Geospiza nebulosa</i> Gould, 1837, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.</i> , p. 5.	Treated as unidentified in Paynter (1970: 162 footnote). But Sulloway (1982: 65–66), considered <i>Geospiza nebulosa</i> a senior synonym of <i>Geospiza difficilis</i> Sharpe, 1888, based on a Charles Island population now extinct. Peter Grant and colleagues are working on the identity issue 'and may, after resolving its identity, designate a lectotype accordingly' (P. Grant pers. comm. 21 March 2005).
a6 <i>Geospiza fuliginosa</i> Gould, 1837, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.</i> , p. 5.	Now <i>Geospiza fuliginosa</i> Gould, 1837
a7 <i>Geospiza dentiostrius</i> Gould, 1837, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.</i> , p. 6.	Synonym of <i>Geospiza fortis</i> Gould, 1837; not listed in Paynter (1970), but see Hellmayr (1938: 131).
a8 <i>Geospiza parvula</i> Gould, 1837, <i>Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.</i> , p. 6.	Now <i>Camarhynchus parvulus parvulus</i> (Gould, 1837).

- a9 *Geospiza dubia* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 6. Synonym of *Geospiza fortis* Gould, 1837; not listed in Paynter (1970), but see Hellmayr (1938: 131).
- a10 *CAMARHYNCHUS* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 6. Proposed as a subgeneric name.
- a11 *Camarhynchus psittacula* Gould,
1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 6. Now *Camarhynchus psittacula psittacula* Gould, 1837. The specific name was spelled *psittaculus* in the *Zoology*, but the original name is invariable.
- a12 *Camarhynchus crassirostris* Gould,
1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 6. Now *Camarhynchus crassirostris* Gould, 1837.
- a13 *CACTORNIS* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 6. Proposed as a subgeneric name. Not cited in Paynter (1970).
- a14 *Cactornis scandens* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 7. Now *Geospiza scandens scandens* (Gould, 1837). Parentheses seem to be needed as Gould used the name *Cactornis scandens* even if he wrote that *Cactornis* was a subgeneric name.
- a15 *Cactornis assimilis* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 7. Not cited in Paynter (1970). Now in synonymy of *Geospiza scandens* subsp.? Darwin was unclear as to the island of origin. Sulloway (1982: 79) suggested that this might be a straggler of the race *rothschildi* from Bindloe Island.
- a16 *CERTHIDEA* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 7. Proposed as a subgeneric name.
- a17 *Certhidea olivacea* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 7. Now *Certhidea olivacea olivacea* Gould, 1837.

Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.: Gould, 1837c**Published not before 3 October 1837**

- b1 *Polyborus galapagoensis* Gould,
1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 9. Now *Buteo galapagoensis* (Gould, 1837).
- b2 *Polyborus (Phalcoboenus)*
albogularis Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 9. Now *Phalcoboenus megalopterus albogularis* (Gould, 1837). Art. 51.3.2 of the Code (ICZN 1999) implies that the name in parentheses should be seen as a subgeneric name, and that in this instance the name *Polyborus albogularis* Gould, 1837, would be correct, if assigned to that genus, and that otherwise *Phalcoboenus albogularis* (Gould, 1837) would be the rendering required; thus current usage requires parentheses too. *Phalcoboenus albogularis* (Gould, 1837) in Dickinson (2003).
- b3 *Buteo varius* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 10. A synonym of *Buteo polyosoma polyosoma* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824); not in Stresemann & Amadon (1979), but see Hellmayr & Conover (1949: 86).
- b4 *Circus megaspilus* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 10. A synonym of *Circus buffoni* (J. F. Gmelin, 1788); not in Stresemann & Amadon (1979), but see Swann & Wetmore (1925: 136).
- b5 *Buteo ventralis* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 10. Now *Buteo ventralis* Gould, 1837.
- b6 *Otus (Brachyotus) galapagoensis*
Gould, 1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc.*
Lond., p. 10. Now *Asio flammeus galapagoensis* (Gould, 1837).

Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.: Gould, 1837d**Published not before 21 November 1837**

- c1 *Caprimulgus bifasciatus* Gould,
1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 22. Now *Caprimulgus longirostris bifasciatus* Gould, 1837.
- c2 *Caprimulgus parvulus* Gould, 1837,
Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., p. 22. Now *Caprimulgus parvulus parvulus* Gould, 1837.

- c3 *Hirundo frontalis* Gould, 1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 22. This name is preoccupied by *Hirundo frontalis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1830, a different species. Gould's name is now a synonym of *Tachycineta leucorrhoa* (Vieillot, 1817); not listed in Peters (1960), but see Sharpe (1885: 118).
- c4 *Hirundo concolor* Gould, 1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 22. Now *Progne modesta modesta* Gould, 1838; see also below as this name comes from the plate and, corrected, from the later text. See also Dickinson (2003: 533 footnote).
- c5 *Halcyon erythrorhynchus* Gould, 1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 22. A synonym of *Halcyon leucocephala acteon* (Lesson, 1830). Gould's name was given, erroneously, as *Halcyon erythrogastra* by Sharpe (1892: 234). Not listed in Peters (1945), but see Grant (1915: 266).

Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.: Gould, 1837e**Published not before 21 November 1837**

- d1 *Orpheus trifasciatus* Gould, 1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 27. Now *Nesomimus trifasciatus trifasciatus* (Gould, 1837). Renamed *Mimus trifasciatus* by Gray in the 1839 text. Species since split (as in Dickinson 2003: 649).
- d2 *Orpheus melanotis* Gould, 1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 27. Now *Nesomimus trifasciatus melanotis* (Gould, 1837). Renamed *Mimus melanotis* by Gray in the 1839 text. Species since split (as in Dickinson 2003: 649).
- d3 *Orpheus parvulus* Gould, 1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 27. Now *Nesomimus trifasciatus parvulus* (Gould, 1837). Renamed *Mimus parvulus* by Gray in the 1839 text. Species since split (as in Dickinson 2003: 649).

Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.: Gould, 1837f**Published not before 21 November 1837**

- e1 *Rhea Darwinii* Gould, 1837, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 35. A synonym of *Pterocnemia pennata pennata* (d'Orbigny, 1834). For specific assignment see Mayr (1979: 6).

Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.: Gould, 1838a**Published not before 22 January 1838**

- f1 *Pyrgita iagoensis* Gould, 1838, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.*, p. 77 (1837). Now *Passer iagoensis iagoensis* (Gould, 1838), see Moreau & Greenway (1962: 16). Rendered as *jagoensis* in both plate and text in the *Zoology*, but in the plate named *Passer jagoensis*. Publication not before 25 May 1838 (Duncan 1937).

Names proposed in *The zoology of the voyage of HMS Beagle*, part 3**part 3, July 1838; Plates I–X,
text pp. 1–16: Gould, 1838b****Names deriving from the text**

- g1 *Milvago leucurus* Darwin (ex Forster MS), in Gould, 1838, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 15. A synonym of *Phalacroboenus australis* (J. F. Gmelin, 1788), see Sharpe (1874: 38). Cite as Darwin in Gould, 1838b.

**part 3, July 1838; Plates I–X,
text pp. 1–16: Gould, 1838b****Names deriving from a plate**

- g2 *CRAXIREX* Gould, 1838, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: Pl. II. Text part 9, p. 22. Not cited in Stresemann & Amadon (1979). New genus; dating from the plate. *Craxirex galapagoensis* (p. 23) was the new combination derived from *Polyborus galapagoensis* (see above).

- g3 *Strix punctatissima* Gould & G.R. Gray, in Gould, 1838, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. IV. Text part 9, p. 34. Peters (1940: 82) correctly and separately dated the plate and the text. Now (as explained here) *Tyto alba punctatissima* (Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1838b)
- g4 *Progne modestus* nom. nov. Gould, 1838, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. V. Now *Progne modesta modesta* Gould, 1838, but see also Dickinson (2003: 533). Note that Peters (1960: 88) cited the name *Progne modesta* using the spelling from the text (part 9, p. 39), but the plate antedates that and the original spelling is *modestus* as given here (notwithstanding the 'correction' in the 'facsimile' edition). New name for *Hirundo concolor* Gould, 1837, not *Hirundo concolor* Sykes, 1832.
- g5 *PYROCEPHALUS* Gould, 1838, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. VI. In Traylor (1979: 149) this name is cited, using the full form 'Gould in Darwin', from the text (part 9, p. 44) but the name on the two plates dates from 1838 not 1839, based on Plates VI and VII.
- g6 *Pyrocephalus parvirostris* Gould, 1838, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. VI. Text is from part 9, p. 44. Gould's name was treated as a synonym of *Pyrocephalus rubinus rubinus* (Boddaert, 1783) by Sclater (1888: 212). Not listed in Traylor (1979).
- g7 *Pyrocephalus nanus* Gould, 1838, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. VII. Now *Pyrocephalus rubinus nanus* Gould, 1838. In Traylor (1979: 150) the full attribution 'Gould in Darwin' is used; the second date shown '(1841)' is not correct, except as the date the whole work was completed, thus it is on the title page for the volume. The first date given is also wrong as the plate appeared in 1838 and the text in 1839 (part 9, p. 45).
- g8 *Tyrannula magnirostris* Gould, 1838, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. VIII. Now *Myiarchus magnirostris* (Gould, 1838). In the text Gray renamed this *Myiobius magnirostris* in part 9, p. 48. The Plate List ignored this. In Traylor (1979: 204) the full attribution 'Gould in Darwin' is used.
- g9 *Lichenops erythropterus* Gould, 1838, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. IX. A synonym of *Hymenops perspicillata perspicillata* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789); corrected to *Hymenops perspicillatus* in Dickinson (2003: 370) following David & Gosse (2002: 278). Not listed in Traylor (1979) but see Sclater (1888: 48). Text is from part 9, p. 52.
- g10 *Fluvicola azarae* Gould, 1838, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. X. A synonym of *Xolmis dominicana* (Vieillot, 1823). Not listed in Traylor (1979) but see Sclater (1888: 13). Text is from part 9, p. 53. Dickinson (2003: 371) followed Lanyon (1986: 47) and employed the monotypic genus *Heteroxolmis*.

**part 6, January 1839; Plates XI–XX;
text pp. 17–32: Gould, 1839a**

Names deriving from the text

None.

**part 6, January 1839; Plates XI–XX;
text pp. 17–32: Gould, 1839a**

Names deriving from a plate

- h1 *AGRIORNIS* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XII. Correctly cited from these plates (XII and XIII) in Traylor (1979: 165) where attributed to 'Gould in Darwin'. In the Corrigenda in 1841 the genus *Agriornis* was considered to be a synonym of *Dasycephala* Swainson. The text was published in part 11, p. 56.
- h2 *Agriornis micropterus* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XII. Now *Agriornis microptera microptera* Gould, 1839; corrected to *A. micropterus* by Dickinson (2003: 371) following David & Gosse (2002: 275). Cited in Traylor (1979: 167) as attributable to 'Gould in Darwin', and by implication the text might be assumed to have appeared at the same time; in fact the text (p. 57) appeared in part 11, ten months later. In the Corrigenda, in 1841, Gray considered this name to have been applied to the juvenile of *A. striata* and thus placed it in

- the synonymy of *Dasycephala striata*. Note, however, that *micropterus* dates from January 1839 and *striatus* from July 1839.
- h3 *Agriornis leucurus* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XIII, Now *Agriornis montana leucura* Gould, 1839; corrected to *A. montanus leucurus* in Dickinson (2003: 371) following David & Gosselin (2002: 275). Renamed *Agriornis maritimus* in part 11, in November (see below); this change is not mentioned in the List of Plates. The text was published in part 11, p. 57.
- h4 *PACHYRAMPHUS* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XIV. Gould had intended to use the generic name *Pachyrhynchus* (see text, part 9, p. 50). Gray considered that to be inapplicable and applied *Pachyramphus*, and then later introduced this generic name in 1840 (in his *List Genera Birds* p. 31); which has since been mistakenly thought to be its first usage (Snow 1979: 229). See our text for implications.
- h5 *Pachyramphus albescens* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XIV. A synonym of *Suiriri suiriri suiriri* (Vieillot, 1818); as listed in Traylor (1979: 20) where the name *albescens* was attributed to 'Darwin' (as regards the validity of this attribution see below under *Myiobius parvirostris* and in main text). Gould's MS name was *Pachyrhynchus albescens*. Text, part 9, p. 50.
- h6 *Pachyramphus minimus* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XV. A synonym of *Polystictus pectoralis pectoralis* (Vieillot, 1817). Not listed in Traylor (1979: 50). Gould's MS name was *Pachyrhynchus minimus*. Text, part 9, p. 51. Placed in synonymy by Sclater (1888: 96); this was rebutted by Allen (1889), but established by Cory & Hellmayr (1927: 365).
- h7 *Opetiorhynchus lanceolatus* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XX. In the text, part 9 p. 68, this is renamed *Opetiorhynchus nigrofumosus*; this is a nov. comb. based on '*U[ppucerthia] nigro-fumosa*' d'Orbigny et Lafresnaye, 1838 (p. 23), and the correction is mentioned in the List of Plates. In the Corrigenda, Darwin noted that Gray had changed the name to *Cinclodes fuliginosus*. *O. lanceolatus* is a synonym of *Cinclodes nigrofumosus* (d'Orb. & Lafr., 1838), not listed by Peters (1951: 68), but see Sclater (1890: 22).

part 9, July 1839; Plates XXI–XXX;
text pp. 33–56; Gould, 1839b

Names deriving from the text

- [*Pyrocephalus coronatus* 'Auct.', *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. 45.] Traylor (1979: 151) treated this as *Pyrocephalus rubinus major* Pelzeln, 1868. Traylor correctly cited the name used in the *Voyage* as '*Pyr[occephalus] coronatus* or *Muscicapa coronata* of authors' and used the full attribution 'Gould in Darwin'; the second date shown '(1841)' is not correct, except as the date the whole work was completed, this is on the title page for the volume. We do not consider that Gould and Gray proposed the name *coronatus* as new.
- i1 *Pyrocephalus obscurus* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 45. Now *Pyrocephalus rubinus obscurus* Gould, 1839. In Traylor (1979: 151) the full attribution 'Gould in Darwin' is used; the second date shown '(1841)' is not correct, except as the date the whole work was completed, thus it is on the title page for the volume. We found no internal evidence of Gray's involvement in this name.
- i2 *Pyrocephalus dubius* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 46. Now (based on this paper) *Pyrocephalus rubinus dubius* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839. In Traylor (1979: 151) the full attribution 'Gould in Darwin' is used; the second date shown '(1841)' is not correct, except as the date the whole work was completed, thus it is on the title page for the volume. Note our different opinion as to authorship.
- i3 *MYIOBIUS* G.R. Gray, in Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 46. This generic name was proposed as a replacement for *Tyrannula Swainson*, 1827, which was thought to be a homonym of, and preoccupied by, *Tyrannulus* Vieillot, 1816. See ICZN, 1956 (Opinion

- 414). Traylor (1979: 116) cited Darwin as the author, this having been used by Zimmer when proposing to the ICZN that this generic name be validated and *Tyrannula* suppressed. See our text for reasons to recognise Gray as the author. In the New York University Press facsimile the name is misspelled *Myiobus* (p. 57 in facsimile; p. 46 in original).
- i4 *Myiobius auriceps* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 47. Now (based on this paper) *Myiophobus fasciatus auriceps* (Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839). In Traylor (1979: 123) the full attribution 'Gould in Darwin' is used. Gould's MS name was *Tyrannula auriceps*. Note that recognition of dual authorship is recommended due to the involvement of Gould in the drafting and the provision of the specific name.
- i5 *Myiobius parvirostris* Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 48. Now (following this paper) *Colorhamphus parvirostris* (Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839). In Traylor (1979: 158) this, named *Ochthoea parvirostris*, was attributed to Darwin. Gould's MS name was *Tyrannula parvirostris*. Note that recognition of dual authorship is recommended due to the involvement of Gould in the drafting and the provision of the specific name. If Darwin's role, as 'superintendent' and editor were recognised here then logic would demand he be recognised as a co-author of every new name in this work and this was clearly not his intent. It is correct, however, to use the full attribution, i.e. 'in Darwin', where space permits. See Dickinson (2003: 373) for use of the genus *Colorhamphus* following Lanyon (1986: 30). In Traylor (1979: 39) correctly attributed to 'Gould, 1839, in Darwin'.
- i6 *SERPOPHAGA* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 49.
- i7 *Serpophaga albo-coronata* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 49. A synonym of *Serpophaga subcristata straminea* (Temminck, 1822); as listed in Traylor (1979: 42), with a query, where the full attribution 'Gould in Darwin' is used; the second date shown '(1841)' is not correct, except as the date the whole work was completed, thus it is on the title page for the book.
- i8 *Agriornis striatus* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 56. Although not given in Traylor (1979: 167), a synonym of *Agriornis microptera microptera* Gould, 1839; suffix corrected to '-us' in Dickinson (2003: 371) following David & Gosselin (2002: 275). In the Corrigenda to the *Zoology*, Gray (1841) made *micropterus* 'juv' a synonym of *striatus*. The name *striatus* was indeed bestowed on the adult, but the name *microptera* has priority.

part 9, July 1839; Plates XXI–XXX;
text pp. 33–56: Gould, 1839b

Names deriving from a plate

- i9 *EREMOBIUS* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXI. Peters (1951: 64) cited this from the text (p. 69) but that is from part 11, and the name dates from the plate in part 9. No change in year to be cited.
- i10 *Eremobius phoenicurus* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXI. Now *Eremobius phoenicurus* Gould, 1839. Peters (1951: 64) cited this giving both the plate number and the text page (69) as if they appeared together. However the plate had four months priority (the year date does not change). In the Corrigenda (1841) the generic name was changed to *Enicornis* Gray (see below).
- i11 *Synallaxis major* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXII. Now a synonym of *Anumbius annumbi* (Vieillot, 1817). Not listed by Peters (1951: 114), but see Cory & Hellmayr (1925: 168). In the Corrigenda (1841), Gray made this a synonym of *Anthus acuticaudatus* Lesson, 1831. Text, part 11, p. 76.

- i12 *Synallaxis rufogularis* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXIII. Now in the synonymy of *Asthenes anthoides* (King, 1831), see Sclater (1890: 70). Generic name spelled *Synalaxis* [sic] on the original plate ('corrected' on the facsimile). Text, part 11, p. 77.
- i13 *Synalaxis* [sic] *flavogularis* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXIV. Now *Asthenes pyrroheuca flavogularis* (Gould, 1839). In Peters (1951: 104) the attribution is in full, to 'Gould in Darwin'; it is also presented as if the plate and text appeared together. The text (p. 78) appeared later in part 11. The year date remains 1839, but the citation should be to the plate. Generic name spelled *Synalaxis* [sic] on the original plate ('corrected' on the facsimile). Olrog (1962: 117) made *flavogularis* a synonym of nominate *pyrroheuca*, as did Dickinson (2003: 406).
- i14 *LIMNORNIS* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXV. The citation in Peters (1951: 72), where attribution is to 'Gould in Darwin', is to the text (p. 80); the plate was four months earlier and should be cited. The year date of the name remains the same.
- i15 *Limnornis curvirostris* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXV. The citation in Peters (1951: 72), where attribution is to 'Gould in Darwin', is to the text (p. 81) and plate, but the plate was earlier (see above).
- i16 *Limnornis rectirostris* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXVI. Now *Limnortites rectirostris* (Gould, 1839), but restored to *Limnornis* in Dickinson (2003: 412), based on Vaurie (1980: 211, 214). Olson *et al.* (2005) recently re-established the genus *Limnortites* based on molecular systematics. The citation in Peters (1951: 96), where attribution is to Gould *in* Darwin, is to the text (p. 80) and plate, but the plate was earlier (see above).
- i17 *DENDRODRAMUS* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXVII. Text, part 11, p. 82. A generic synonym of *Pygarrhichas* Burmeister, 1837. Not listed in Peters (1951: 147), but see Sclater (1890: 126).
- i18 *Dendrodramus leucosternus* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXVII. Text, part 11, p. 82. A synonym of *Pygarrhichas albogularis* (King, 1831), not listed in Peters (1951: 148), but see Sclater (1890: 126).
- i19 *Sylvicola aureola* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXVIII. Now *Dendroica petechia aureola* (Gould, 1839). The citation in Lowery & Monroe (1968: 19), where attribution is to 'Gould in Darwin', is to the text (p. 86) and plate, but the plate was earlier (see above).
- i20 *Ammodramus longicaudatus* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXIX. Text, part 11, p. 90. Now a synonym of *Donacospiza albifrons* (Vieillot, 1817), not listed by Paynter (1970: 112), but see Sharpe (1888: 766).
- i21 *Ammodramus xanthornus* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3. Pl. XXX. Now (after this paper) *Myospiza humeralis xanthornus* (Gould, 1839), if treating this species in the genus *Myospiza* as did Dickinson (2003: 785). Paynter (1970: 80) listed this as '*Ammodramus humeralis xanthornus* Darwin (ex Gould MS)' from both text (p. 90) and plate, but the plate preceded the text, in part 11, by four months. Gould, however, had sole responsibility for the plate, which has priority and the authorship must be corrected. The substitute name *Ammodramus manimbe* (Gray, 1839) is a junior synonym.

**part 11, November 1839; Plates XXXI–XL;
text pp. 57–96; Gould, 1839c**

Names deriving from the text

- [*Agriornis maritimus* G. R. Gray, in Gould 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 57.] Now *Agriornis montana leucura* Gould, 1839a; corrected to *A. montanus leucurus* in Dickinson (2003: 275) following David & Gosselin (2002: 275). Gray (p. 57) renamed *Agriornis leucurus* Gould, 1839a, calling it *Agriornis maritimus*. This new combination was based on *Pepoza maritima* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, which Gray

- considered Darwin's material to be (but d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye's name was based on Bolivian birds and Darwin's was from Patagonia, and is now considered distinct). In the *Corrigenda*, in 1841, the genus *Agrionis* was considered a synonym of *Dasycephala* Swainson; this species was then renamed *Dasycephala maritima*.
- j1 *Synallaxis brunnea* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 78. Now a synonym of *Asthenes pyrrholeuca flavogularis* (Gould, 1839), not listed by Peters (1951: 104), but see Cory & Hellmayr (1925: 134). When placed in the synonymy of *flavogularis* there is no problem over priority; *flavogularis* dates from the plate (July 1839) and *brunnea* from the text (November 1839). Dickinson (2003: 406) submerged this subspecies within nominate *pyrrholeuca* (see above).
- j2 *Muscisaxicola brunnea* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 84. The type specimen is missing or lost, and the description insufficient for this name to be safely placed in synonymy. The name must be treated as indeterminate; see Sclater (1888: 53, footnote).
- j3 *Melanocorypha cinctura* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 87. Now *Ammomanes cincturus cincturus* (Gould, 1839); suffix corrected to give *cinctura* in Dickinson (2003: 545) following David & Gosselin (2002: 276). In Peters (1960: 32), where attributed to 'Gould in Darwin', the date cited is wrong and relates to the title page of the bound volume. This text appeared in November 1839.
- j4 *Pyrrhalauda nigriceps* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 87. Now *Eremopterix nigriceps nigriceps* (Gould, 1839). In Peters (1960: 31), where attributed to 'Gould in Darwin', the date cited is incorrect and relates to the title page of the bound volume. This text appeared in November 1839.
- j5 *Spermophila nigrogularis* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 88. Now a synonym of *Sporophila caerulescens caerulescens* (Vieillot, 1823), not listed in Paynter (1970: 142), but see Sharpe (1888: 126).
- j6 *Crithagra ? brevirostris* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 88. Now a synonym of *Sicalis luteola luteiventris* (Meyen, 1834); see Sharpe (1888: 382) and Hellmayr (1938: 330).
- j7 *Chrysometris [sic] campestris* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 89. Now a synonym of *Carduelis barbata* (Molina, 1782), not listed by Howell *et al.* (1968: 245), but see Sharpe (1888: 216).
- j8 *Zonotrichia canicapilla* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 91. Now a synonym of *Zonotrichia capensis australis* (Latham, 1790); not listed by Paynter (1970: 58), but see Hellmayr (1938: 578).
- j9 *Zonotrichia strigiceps* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 92. Now *Aimophila strigiceps strigiceps* (Gould, 1839); see Paynter (1970: 94) where attributed to 'Gould in Darwin'; the second date given '(1841)' is misleading and is merely the date from the title page of the complete volume.
- j10 *Fringilla formosa* Gould, 1839, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 93. A senior synonym of *Phrygillus patagonicus* Lowe, 1923, see Paynter (1970: 105); sometimes treated as a race of *Phrygillus gayi* Gervais, 1834. In Paynter (1970) mistakenly dated 1841, presumably based on the title page of the complete volume. Text p. 93 is in part 11 and must be dated 1839. The name *formosa* is preoccupied in *Fringilla* by *Fringilla formosa* Latham, 1790, and is thus unavailable.

part 11, November 1839; Plates XXXI–XL;
text pp. 57–96; Gould, 1839c

Names deriving from text and a plate

- j11 *Chlorospiza ? xanthogramma* & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839, Now (after this paper) *Melanodera xanthogramma xanthogramma* (Gould & G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1839). Paynter

Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle, 3: 96,
Pl. XXXIII.

(1970: 109) gave 'G.R. Gray in Darwin' and correctly cited from text and plate. As Gould was responsible for the 'Birds' and for this plate, which appeared with and is integral to the description, we consider him a co-author of this name.

**part 15, March 1841; Plates XLI–L;
text pp. 97–164: Gould, 1841**

Names deriving from the text (except Corrigenda)

- k1 *Emberizoides poliocephalus* G.R. Gray, in Gould, 1841, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 98. A synonym of *Embernagra platensis platensis* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789); not listed by Paynter (1970: 131), but see Sclater (1888: 758).
- k2 *Picus kingii* nom. nov. G. R. Gray, in Gould, 1841, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 113. Proposed as a new name for *Picus melanocephalus* King, 1831, but we have not found that name to be preoccupied. Now in the synonymy of *Dendrocopos lignarius* (Molina, 1782), see Hargitt (1890: 257).
- k3 *Squatarola fusca* Gould, 1841, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 126. Not cited in Peters (1934). A synonym of *Zonibyx modestus* (Lichtenstein, 1823); see Sharpe (1896: 238), i.e. a synonym of *Charadrius modestus* Lichtenstein in Dickinson (2003: 137).
- k4 *Totanus fuliginosus* Gould, 1841, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 130. Not cited in Peters (1934). A synonym of *Heteroscelus incanus* (J. F. Gmelin, 1789), see Sharpe (1896: 453).
- k5 *Porphyrio simplex* Gould, 1841, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 133. Not cited in Peters (1934). The type is missing and identity to species is uncertain. Based on Darwin's stated 'habitat' this is likely to be *Porphyryla alleni* (Thomson, 1842); see Olson (1973).
- k6 *Larus fuliginosus* Gould, 1841, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 141. Peters (1934: 314) used the full attribution 'Gould in Darwin'.

**part 15, March 1841; Plates XLI–L;
text pp. 97–164: Gould, 1841**

Names deriving from text and a plate

- k7 *Zenaida galapagoensis* Gould, 1841, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 115, Pl. XLVI. Now *Nesopelia galapagoensis galapagoensis* (Gould, 1841); in Peters (1937: 88) this name is erroneously dated 1839, presumably in the belief that text p. 115 was issued in part 9. Dickinson (2003: 166) recognised the genus *Zenaida*.
- k8 *Zapornia notata* Gould, 1841, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 132, Pl. XLVIII. Now *Coturnicops notata notata* (Gould, 1841), suffix changed to '-us' by Dickinson (2003: 117) to reflect masculine gender; Peters (1934: 193) used the full attribution 'Gould in Darwin'.
- k9 *Zapornia spilonota* Gould, 1841, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: 132, Pl. XLIX. Now *Laterallus spilonotus* (Gould, 1841); Peters (1934: 190) used the full attribution 'Gould in Darwin'.

**Names deriving from the List of Plates
or the Corrigenda: Darwin, 1841.**

- k10 *ENICORNIS* G. R. Gray, in Darwin, 1841, *Zool. Voy. HMS Beagle*, 3: [unpag.] Corrig. Proposed as a generic name to accommodate *Eremobius phoenicurus* Gould, 1839. Gray believed the name *Eremobius* had been 'previously employed'. The name *Enicornis* does not seem to have been used.

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